

A CHRISTIAN HAREM.
The Beautiful But Ignorant Creatures Who Granted the Establishment of a Wealthy Resident of Jaffa.

Writing of life in the Orient in *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*, Edwin De Leon says: "One evening we passed in the enjoyment of the hospitalities of a rich Greek who resided in the town. It had chanced that in my official capacity I had been able in Egypt to accord protection to the large colony of Greeks residing in Egypt during the Crimean war, when an edict for their expulsion from the Ottoman dominions had been issued from Constantinople by the sublime porte, and sanctioned by the Christian powers of Europe potentia tere."

Not representing a European power, I took the responsibility of retaining and protecting these people in Egypt, and was ranked among the Phil-Hellenes throughout the whole east therefor, besides being made a knight of the order of San Saverio by King Otto. As the Greeks are scattered everywhere throughout the east, and keep up a constant intercommunication and strict bonds of sympathy, this stood me in good stead. Among other benefits, it procured me on this evening the view of one of the loveliest women I have ever beheld in any part of the world—the daughter of our entertainer at Jaffa. Although the Greeks are most fanatical Christians, yet in many customs they, as well as all other native Christians in the east, follow many of the Moslem usages—among others, the absolute seclusion of women from the sight of strangers, either at home or on the streets. While walking out they wear impenetrable veils—at home they are jealously restricted to their own apartments, into which no man is ever admitted, save the owners of their own household. Even the happy bridegroom is not allowed to see the face of his bride until after formal betrothal. His female relatives inspect and report her charms, on which he must form his judgment. It was therefore by a special and extraordinary favor by which I was permitted to look on the unveiled face of this lovely Greek maiden, whose beauties the eye of an unmarried man had never viewed before, save her future husband, who that day had just been granted the privilege. "Les extremes se touchent."

For here in Jaffa was practiced the martimonial brokerage which prevails in France—the queen of modern civilization. Mrs. Prime had been passing the evening in this Christian harem, while the men creatures were solemnly smoking and stuffing ourselves with eastern sweetmeats in the men's apartment below, and were getting sleepy from the smoky atmosphere, repetition, and the conversation under difficulties, diluted and strained through several languages, when a messenger mysteriously beckoned Mr. Prime and myself into the sacred precincts of the ladies' bower, where we found Mrs. Prime surrounded by a bevy of camels of all ages and sizes, from the full-fed proportions of the matron down to the slender-waisted gazelle-eyed girls of 12 or 13 years of age just ripening into womanhood. Then first I knew where the prophet had drawn his visions of the future state, and where on earth its hours might be seen. Those women were of rare and wondrous loveliness, yet a loveliness of earth earthly—save those who were very young, around whom yet lingered the grace and purity of childhood. The soft, bright light of intelligence, cultivated by education and thought, refined by knowledge, poetry, and music and feminine accomplishments, was wanting in those full, dark brilliant orbs, which shyness lifted up from under the long fringed lashes, shot a ray of light into your own, then were bent down again. Yet there was much to attract the senses in the sweet faces and willow features of the younger damsels, the bride-expectant being a very paragon of loveliness.

We are bound over to perfect secrecy as to our visit, but found the ladies much nicer to look at than to talk to, being as ignorant and ill-informed as children, but full of curiosity, and excessively loquacious. They were habited in eastern costume of the richest stuffs, exposing the bosom, and substituting baggy trousers of silk (*shatyaks*) for petticoats and skirts, while in their braided hair shone jewels and golden coins. They seemed to enjoy as a rare frolic the presence of two bearded men among them, and no doubt talked it over, as a belle would her first ball.

Here, as below, pipes, perfumed nargilehs, and sweetmeats were the order of the evening, and far damsels puffed energetically and blew clouds of Latakia smoke through their nostrils with equal grace and gravity. It was very late when we left, and the jealousy of our unfortunate friends who had left below was vehemently kindled when they learned our happy fortune.

Bee Notes for January.

If well cared for, the bees will need no attention this month. Those that are in the cellar will become uneasy, if not kept at the right temperature, and well ventilated. During warm days, the bees may be carried out to their summer stands, and permitted to fly. If the bees are quiet, it is best to leave them undisturbed in the cellar. Winter is a time of leisure for the bee-keeper, but it should not be a time of sloth and indolence. If the apiarist makes his own hives, sections, etc., this is the time for such work. But as these are constructed so cheaply and well at the factories, it is generally best to buy them unless one is skilful with tools. It may be well to get the material in the "knock down," and then put up the apiary. This saves freight, and gives work for winter. Now is the time for studying up apiarian subjects. Read the literature of the past year, study good books on bee culture, think well of what is read, and in the light of such information plan the work for next year. Every bee-keeper should experiment some, as this makes his advancement greater, and gives added interest to the business. Now, in January, is the time to plan experiments for the coming year.

Honey should be kept during winter in a dry, warm room. When thus stored, the comb honey will not break badly, and the extracted does not ferment. Even comb honey often ferments in a cool, damp room. Winter is a good time to build up a market. For extracted honey, use attractive pails and jars, with neat labels, which state the kind of honey, and the name of the person that produces it. Neat pyramids of these packages, in the stores, will attract buyers. The size of the vessels should vary

from one-half a pound to those that will hold five pounds. The label should state that the granulation is no injury, and, indeed, is the best assurance of purity. It should also tell how to restore the liquid condition, without harm to the honey, by applying heat not to exceed 180°F.

Comb honey should be put in a neat case, so as to show off to the best advantage. The case ought to bear the name of the producer, and the kind and grade of the honey. Bee-keepers can not be too careful about grading their honey. In creating markets, nothing will take the place of neatness and care in putting up the honey. If it is properly arranged, every dealer will be only too glad to give it a showy place in his store.

A writer on bee culture makes a point in wintering which may have force. He calls attention to the fact that honey, the winter food of the bees, is almost purely a hydrocarbon, and so needs little digestion, before it is absorbed into the nutritive fluid from the stomach. Then it is assimilated, and passes off as water and carbonic acid. Thus the excretion, in winter, is by respiration. That this may go on freely, the air must be dry. The writer then asserts, that in those winters most remarkable for the bee mortality, the air has been very moist. We have the data whereby this can be determined, as in this place the condition of the atmosphere as to moisture has been recorded daily for 19 years. If this is true, it shows well why dry earth ventilation has been so successful, as by that method the air is kept from getting moist. The appearance of bees that die of "dysentery" is also favorable to this view; they look dropsical, and seem fairly oozing with liquid excreta.

The past season has been a very remarkable one as to the honey yield. In parts of Ohio and the East, the honey crop has been very light. In Iowa, Illinois, Texas, and other Gulf States, the product was immense.

In one case, in Texas, the yield of a single colony and its increase, has been reported as 1,500 pounds.

The requisites of a good bee-feeder are, that it will hold from one to five pounds of honey or syrup; that it can be placed immediately above the cluster of bees, so that they can visit it on very cool days in fall and spring; that it can be closely covered with a quilt or chaff pillow; and that it shall be so made that the bee may be done without in the least disturbing the bees. In the cool days of spring and fall, the feeder can be entirely covered by a quilt or pillow, and no heat will escape, while as it is directly over the cluster, the bees will be able to take the feed on very cool days. Of course as the honey is turned on to the wire gauze, this will be sticky.—*American Agriculturist.*

New Year's Customs.

Some odd New Year's customs formerly prevailed in the rural portions of England, and in remote parts, may still be found to some extent. One of the most curious of these is called the "Apple Howling," which, besides giving the boys a frolic, was supposed to secure a good crop of fruit for the coming season. On New Year's Eve a troop of these sturdy country urchins, armed with strong sticks, would visit all the orchards in the neighborhood, and encircling the apple trees, repeat in chorus the following words:

"Stand fast root, bear well top,
Pray God send us a howling Crop.
Every twig, apples big,
Every bough, apples enou'.
Hats full, caps full,
Full quarter sacks full."

One of their number accompanied this chorus on a cow's horn, and during the ceremony the boys rapped the trees with their sticks. We can imagine that "Apple Howling" was a very appropriate name.

The girls meanwhile were also having their sport, going about from door to door, singing verses in honor of the season, and bearing the wassail bowl, a great bowl decorated with garlands and ribbons, and filled with a composition of ale, nutmeg, sugar, and roasted cabs or apples, called "*Lamb's Wool*." Those visited, drank each other's health in this mixture, repeating *Was-baile*, or *dine-hill*, which are the same as our "Come, here to you" or "I'll pledge you." They generally bestowed upon the maiden wassailers, a small coin, or a little gift. An orange stuck with cloves, appears to have been a favorite New Year's gift in the olden time, as well as gilded nutmegs, and Kent sh pippin.

In Scotland, on the last day of the old year, the children go from house to house, asking for bread and cheese, which they call "Wog-money." They make their request in these words—

"Get up, gude wife, and binno sweir (be not lazy),
And deal your cakes and cheese while you are here,
For the time will come, when ye'll be dead
And neither need your cheese or bread."

It must be a hard-hearted person indeed who can refuse a trifle to these bonny lads and lassies.

In France New Year's day is celebrated more as it is in this country, by a round of visits being made between relatives and friends, and an exchange of bon-bons, and sweet-meats. It is a contest of politeness, which shall start earliest, and make the first call, but sugar-plums must always be presented either in fancy boxes or baskets, or simply wrapped in paper. A dinar is generally given by some member of the family, and the evening concludes with a social gathering.

Furs for Gifts.

In Europe the fashion of giving real lace for the bridegroom-elect to his bride has gone out, and in place furs are presented, and no corbelle is considered complete without a sealskin pelisse, trimmed either with beaver or Kamchatka seal. The pelisse fits the figure closely, and sometimes it seems divided in two parts—a jacket and a tunic. It is also considered high-toned to present a pair of sable tails, muff and trimmings, at a usually great expense.

A magnificent wrap of sealskin, with the back of the skirt arranged in large plaits, while the sleeves are in kangaroo shape. No trimming is used on the garment, except the rich brandenbergs with which the front is fastened. The cloak is lined with satin quilted in diamonds.

Seal-brown plush mantles come in the same shape, only in them there are not box plaits in the back portion; the side seams are open and filled in with plush fan plaitings, across which are looped rich festoons of cord tipped with handsome tassels, the topmost one commencing at the sleeves under a rich chenille ornament. The front is secured with cords and tassels.

MANITOBA NOTES.

Interesting Notes of that Frozen Country—Readable Things for Everyone.

EMERSON.

The cold snap of the past week played fast and loose with the trains and mails of this city, and considerably lessened the number of farmers' teams coming to town. The business done by merchants was not lessened, however, as the intense cold compelled purchases that would otherwise not have been made. The quantity of grain coming to town has not diminished materially, and the number of cars leaving by rail have been almost as great as the previous week. Wheat was sold at 70c. to 75c. according to quality. Oats are worth 40c. to 42c.; barley, 45c. to 55c.; potatoes, 80c. and dry cord wood \$6. Merchants say that collections have been very easy during the week, and trade generally is in a prosperous state.

While all the gas about provincial rights has been blowing off during the last two weeks, sensible Mayor Carney has been accomplishing some good for the city in Ottawa. He has prevailed upon the C. P. R. syndicate to commence at once the construction of their branch from Emerson to West Lynne to connect with the South-western branch. The work is to be completed by July next, and the trade of Southern Manitoba will then be tributary to the dual cities as far as the South-western branch is extended.

BRANDON.

A project is on foot to build a railway from Souris city to this city. It is the intention of its promoters to ask Brandon for a bonus of \$50,000, and the country of Brandon for \$100,000. This line will be a link in the branch from Emerson, to this point, which will be built by the C. P. R.

A by-law was carried on Monday empowering the city council to raise \$150,000 for permanent improvements in the city.

The club was most successfully opened on a recent night. It is one of the best in Canada and reflects great credit on its promoters. Business was somewhat suspended during the stormy weather. It, however, booms again; the sleighing being good has brought in a large number of farmers.

Brandon can boast that the branch of the Imperial here is the third largest agency of that institution. This is good showing for a town only seventeen months old.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The cold snap of this week has given quite a boom to certain branches of business, and merchants have been doing a good town trade. A slight check was placed upon the grain receipts for a few days, but grain is by no means scarce. A slight disagreeable has taken place between the wheat buyers of the town, and prices have gone up a little to the profit of the farmer. 78c. was reached on the 8th for No. 1 hard, and next week 80c. will in all probability be paid. The rise does not affect other grains, and oats still sell at 40c. to 42c.; barley, 45c. to 55c.; potatoes, 75c. to 80c. The fight is between the Winnipeg millers and the local buyers and may grow into a bitter struggle.

Mr. McIlvanie is evidently going to have some trouble in securing a supply of water at his paper mill. Boring operations have now been carried to a depth of 100 feet, and no adequate supply of water has yet been struck.

The Review of a recent date says, the sale of stamps at Portage Post office here for the months ending November 30th amounted to \$1,773.50. The gross business of the money order department for the month of November amounted to \$9,092.21.

RAT PORTAGE.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are erecting at present a large round house which will be capable of accommodating fifteen engines.

The foundation for a large paper mill is being carried on. It is well known that the water power of Rat Portage is the largest in the North-west.

Messrs. Jarvis & Berridge of Winnipeg, and the Rainy River Lumber Company are in course of erecting two large sawmills, and when completed will employ about 200 men each. The lumber business is very brisk at present.

The train which started from Pembina Mountain Junction on the South-western branch of the C. P. R. on Wednesday failed to reach Winnipeg until Saturday. Several passengers, among whom was W. H. Harder, C. P. R. assistant traffic manager, had to drive from Morris to Emerson, and reach Winnipeg by train from the south.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

It is estimated that about fifteen different engines died out on different portions of the C. P. R. owing to the late severe cold. The rapid construction of this company's line has outgrown their water-tank accommodation, and the construction of quite a number of frost-proof watering arrangements will be completed as quickly as possible, so as to prevent a repetition of the state of affairs mentioned.

There is at present a great amount of railway travelling between Winnipeg and Rat Portage, so much so that it has been necessary for the Canada Pacific Railway to put three passenger coaches on the daily train. Large crowds of men arrive each evening for the new saw-mills about to be erected on the Lake of the Woods. The accommodation is limited and the Ridout House is crowded each evening, so much so that no sleeping accommodation can be had.

Great inconvenience is felt for the want of a bank in Rat Portage. It is surprising that a bank has not been opened before this, considering the amount of business carried on. One merchant alone, turns over \$100,000 per annum and now there is in course of erection two sawmills, a paper mill and the lumbering industry; there is no doubt such an institution would not only be a convenience to the public, but would also be profitable for any bank which may choose to open a branch. It is hoped that a branch of a bank will be opened before long. Banks are in less business localities.

The naked trunk of a man was found in the River Columbus, Ohio. The head and limbs had been chopped off, and a foul murder is suspected.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Five Minutes' Select Reading.

Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items—Concise, Fitly and Focussed.

ENGLAND.

Harrold Mallon, one of a wealthy French wine-grower, was found shooting jewellery at a fashionable boarding house in Montreal. Louis Hadden, and Charles Sixty, Canadian, once well known in Montreal, were killed by Apache Indians on Rock Creek, Arizona.

General Manager Van Horn states that the Canadian Pacific Railway will endeavor to reach the summit of the Rockies next year.

At a sale of timber limits at Ottawa recently, 30 square miles on the Dumoine River, Upper Ottawa region, were sold at \$2,600 per mile.

The roof of a building at Brantford, owned by the Watrous Engine Works Company, caved in, owing to the heavy weight of snow and rain.

General Manager Hickson is reported to have said that the Grand Trunk Railway does not at present entertain any project for entering the North-west.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins is about to write to the Governor-General not to let the Princess go to Bermuda during the early portion of March, when he is going to bring on his big storm.

UNITED STATES.

Oscar Wilde has returned to England.

The faculty of Albert College has reinstated the expelled junior class.

The Mercy Hospital at Big Rapids, Mich. was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, has decided to lay two cables across the Atlantic.

The Detroit Post and Tribune, will appeal to the Supreme Court against the verdict in the Battrick case.

The Attorney-General has commenced an action against the City Bank of Rochester on behalf of the people.

It is probable that later postage in the United States will be reduced from three to two cents after January.

It is stated that R. Harris, dry-goods merchant, at Corry, Pa., who recently failed, lost \$40,000 through speculating in oil.

The Mayor of Chicago will not interfere with the parade of armed Socialists when Herr Most arrives, unless a disturbance occurs.

John Cummings a laborer in the employ of the New York Street Cleaning Department claims to have found a \$19,000 Government bond in a dirt heap.

GENERAL.

The Belgian deficit is estimated at twenty-five million francs.

Prince Krapotkin, the Nihilist chief, has been arrested at Lyons.

It is reported that Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, is dead.

It is stated that reinforcements will be sent immediately to occupy Tonquin.

It is thought desirable to remove Gambetta to Paris at the first opportunity.

The French Cabinet have adjusted their differences on the Tonquin expedition.

Osman Pasha, accused of intriguing with Halim Pasha against the Khedive has been released.

The calico print works of Dalgleish & Falconer, Glasgow, have been burned. Loss £20,000.

The Greeks are excited over alleged indignities suffered by their co-religionists in Roumania.

The commander of H. M. S. Clyde has been dismissed the service for misappropriating the ship's stores.

Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, has been entered for Oxford University for the next term.

Three more deaths have occurred in consequence of the explosion of the cartridge factory at Mount Valerien.

General Stone, late chief of the staff of the Egyptian army, has resigned his commission. He intends to return to America.

The Paris journals are becoming less hostile to England, and now advocate a fresh French, English and Italian alliance.

Telephone communication has been successfully established between London and Brighton, England, a distance of 47 miles.

It is stated that the French Government has ordered the press to maintain silence regarding the relations of Russia, Austria and Germany.

Mr. Parnell is so busy with private and public affairs that he will probably be unable to go to America to attend the forthcoming convention.

When the body of a man was taken into Christ Church, at Hillier, Ontario, the Rev. John Halliwell, who had been deprived of the right to officiate by his Bishop, was found there with his surplice on and book in hand. The Rev. Mr. Loucks, the rector of a neighboring village, had been brought over to read the burial service, and he met the procession at the foot of the aisle in the usual manner. So did Mr. Halliwell. Both ministers began to read. Then Mr. Loucks stopped, led the mourners to the grave, and there completed the service, leaving Mr. Halliwell in possession of the church.

Many historical events will derive fresh interest from the opening of the new Law Courts in London. The King (or Queen) is technically both the fountain of justice and head of the judicial bench. King John and several of the Henrys and Edwards sat and heard cases in the Court of King's Bench, and the English monarch of to-day can do the same. But, though the monarch can try any case, he or she is by the Constitution debarred from deciding any question that comes before the court. It is matter of history that James I. sought to push his prerogative to the extent of deciding cases in court. The Judges refused to allow this, and their dignified rebuke silenced the meddling some petulance of the King.

The Bombardment of Alexandria.

The Council again met at 2 o'clock (10th) and sat for an hour and a half. A long discussion on the subject of the Khedive's demand, it was agreed that it was altogether shameful and unwarrantable to remove the guns from a position which had been held for more than 50 years.

The Khedive showed apparently great energy and courage, and repeatedly said he would carry a rifle and be to the front of his troops. The Khedive and Dervisch Pasha both telegraphed to the Porte that the Khedive had decided on. After the Khedive, with Dervisch Pasha and his family, went to Ramleh. Next morning the appointed hour a shot was fired from the fleet, which was followed by a second. Then we decided to reply, and began. The bombardment lasted for an interruption for ten hours and a half until most of the forts were completely destroyed. A prison of the Tin Palace was demolished, besides other houses in the town, and all those near the railway station, where a line with Fort Demas, where the shells came over, were destroyed. During the bombardment messages were continually sent to the Khedive and Dervisch Pasha, by Effendi encouraging us to defend the forts, offering us many congratulations, and saying that he was doing his best, which they did with guns which were turned out, no match for those of the British. We were much astonished to see the Khedive at the Ramleh, where he remained as if no war was place between his Government and the British. After the bombardment I went myself to Ramleh about sunset with me the Council, and informed him of what had taken place on the night of the 13th. He received me cordially and thanked me for the steady and energetic behavior, and he cordially thanked me for his Highness for instructions to the council which were still in the hands of the council was held, attended by the Khedive, Dervisch Pasha, Touba Pasha, the other Ministers, and Ismail Pasha, to decide what course to take. He agreed that the Khedive should not be held responsible for the war, but that the Khedive should be held responsible for the damage and to open communications for peace. Touba Pasha was next morning to Admiral Seymour form him that the Egyptian Government nothing against England and did not go to war, even supposing that strong enough to oppose her. I gave the Khedive for the forts to host flags of truce, then went to Bal el Sherki for the next morning (the 12th July), at hours after sunrise, the ships were the bombardment of the town. The Khedive were immediately hoisted on the forts, the firing continued until they had 25 or 30 shells. Touba Pasha then by a boat to see the Admiral, and was by one of the officers. He informed the Khedive of the bombardment, and was told that the Admiral required the forts to be occupied by British troops, Agami, Fort Mex, and Fort Arak. The Khedive should give to this effect by 3 o'clock p.m., that the firing would recommence and would be taken by force. Touba Pasha to Ramleh and I followed him to the Prime Minister. We had only a half in which to decide, therefore the council was held at 2:30 p.m. under the Khedive's presence and Dervisch Pasha, there being also present Ka'ia Bey Pasha, Keshid, Ismail, Hakkia, and Touba Pasha, and myself. He arrived at 7 o'clock, and the Khedive power to cede Ottoman territory was given, it was necessary to communicate to Constantinople. In the meantime was sent again to the Admiral, who did not arrive at the beach until the next day, and was told that an officer had been sent to the Khedive's reply, had returned to the council the Khedive gave our troops to occupy Fort Agami, and the landing of British troops. I went to His Highness that the infantry go, as the place was too exposed to the ships, and, besides, that it was to be cut off from Alexandria. He was very angry and said, "Why do yourselves soldiers if you can occupy the landing of an enemy on our own shores?" He then said, "Why do you matter as to why the Khedive has angry and how anxious he had been. Fort Agami should not fall into the hands of the English.—*Ahmed Arabic, in the Nineteenth Century.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Readable Notes From all Parts of the Globe.

The *Lancet* says that women should wear a weight of clothes such as few men care to carry.

The Queensland, Australia, Government asks for Legislature for \$1,250,000 gratiation. In future the assistance will be bound, under severe penalties, to remain some years in the colony.

The question whether a railway should be built through the middle of the English Channel, has been decided in the London County Council. It is such a place.

While we have of late been complaining all the seasons of the year in the middle of a single week, surf bathing is still enjoyed at Santa Monica, Cal. The weather was as warm as in midsummer.

A man at Kingston found 98 guineas and he advertised the find to the effect of \$7 and made the loser foot the bill. He sometimes disagreeable to meet an honest man.

The Queen brought out a good deal of enthusiasm at the recent royal review in London. When the Foot Guards, marching the Duke of Connaught, marched the Queen stood up in the carriage, and handedkerchief again and again, and the Queen.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.

The Queen's presence at the review was a great triumph for her. She was dressed in a blue and white costume, and she looked very well.